

Crime

Key facts from the Life Opportunities Survey - Wave one results, 2009/11(1)

The Life Opportunities Survey (LOS) is a large-scale longitudinal survey of disability in Great Britain. Results from the full first wave of the survey were published on the 8th December 2011 and the information below presents some of the key findings from this report. The report and the key findings below update the interim findings that were published in December 2010 based on the first half of wave one interviews.

The information below explores the experiences of crime amongst adults, aged 16 and over, by impairment status(2) in the 12 months prior to the interview. That is, a crime, including hate crime, where the respondent was the victim.

Experience of crime

Adults with impairment were more likely to report that they had personally experienced a crime than adults without impairment (21 per cent and 17 per cent respectively).

The findings were similar when using the Equality Act definition of disability(2).

As seen in Table 1 the most common type of crime experienced by adults with impairment was deliberate damage to their home, vehicle or belongings (9 per cent).

1 http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/los/index.php?page=los_wor

2 Please refer to the Introduction of the Life Opportunities Survey Wave one report, 2009/11, for the definitions of impairment status and Equality Act disability status.

Table 1: Adults experience of crime in previous 12 months by impairment status, 2009/11

Type of crime experienced	Percentage of adults without impairment	Percentage of adults with impairment
Theft of a car, van, motorcycle or bicycle	2	2
Something else stolen from you	5	6
Someone entering your home without permission	2	3
Deliberate damage to your home, vehicle or belongings	7	9
Violence or force used or threatened against you	4	6
Any other crimes	2	2

Source: Life Opportunities Survey Wave One Results, 2009/11

Hate crime

A hate crime is one committed against someone or their property on the grounds of their personal characteristics, for example, religion, ethnic origin, disability or sexual orientation. Two per cent of all adults felt that they had been a victim of a hate crime over the past 12 months.